Where "A man might as well be out of the world as cot of fashior" is a cot mon emers, but we think that a man might strive out of senter) sucket bear appear in it without one of a south new fall style of live upon the cannow length is sole of fashion, so far as hots are concerned, and or elanowing and it said to fashion, so far as hots are concerned, and or MOURNING SILKS .- BARTHOLOMEW & WEED have

in sters an immerse stock of every description of Pall and Mourning Bills, together with a splendid stock of Press Good broideries, &c. &c. New Mousemen Strong No. 551 Broads between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan He

SOMETHING WORTH EXOWING .- It is well for all wearers of the Hata to know that the Hata and by Rassmary Lease, for \$3 and \$4. cannot be surpassed in because, sections of dushibity, in addition to which they give each coroner a liquisary ctype likeness, neatly inserted in the top of his but 30 of clost bamest, opposite Chambers, and on occur Chathan and Pearless. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and

All Goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small desires on the first cost, and sobmitted to the purchaser's unbiased

SHES! SHES :- The Ladies will find the most magsificant Sills. Boosde, plaid, plaid, eriped, he, in the city at Hirencore & Leaturgard's, No. 3d Broadway, where also they can see the most elegent French Marinors, Perisian Plaids, Long and Squere Shawly and in fact all since of Dry Goods. They are selling the best kind of Ris Gloves at he cents per pair.

UNDER-GARMENTS. GLOVES AND HOSTERY POR Larges, Carrier per pair.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSTERY POR Larges, Carrierment and Cambres, Carrierment and Cambres, Carrierment of the very best Goods, at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased at this country, will be found at

HOSERY AND UNDER G. EMENT MANUFACTORY, No. 501 Brookway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niklo's Garden NEW MOLENING STORE. - BARTHOLOMEW & WEED

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING .- A large and well elected assurtment of itshionelle Full and Winter Clothing, at a face of hand braide Corfa. Casaimeres, and Vestings, of superi-nellty which are most duribor, in the latter styles, at Hessey I legizade well known Clothing Establishment Sp. 27 Courtlandter

MOURNING CLOAKS AND BONNETS. - BARTHOLOe me & Weed are cally adding new patterns and alyles to the eady extensive assertion at of superior Closks and Bonnets. Strondway, between M. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Re-er the No.—561.

frondway, between it. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Remember the No.—551.

FF Our renders will please recollect that ALBERT H. Niconay will sell sell This Day some large and splendid Corrado strike, located in the beautiful village of Upper Moritania, within two or three ministes' walk of the depot.

The sale will take place on the ground, all o'clock P. M., comprising fity bendsome and large villa sizes, containing from the to ten city has each. This beautiful property is known as Fordiam Highes, and the view is unanypassed, overlooking all the surrounding villages and the Pallandes on the North River.

The streets are all hundsomely graded, and a portion of these place have fruit and shielestress upon them, and the water at this place is exactlent. Reveny-five per cent, of the purchase inconvent or the property of which a printed abstract will be furnished, free of cost, to all ourchasers, a printed abstract will be furnished, free of cost, to all ourchasers. This desirable property only needs imposention to be appreciated, and we recommend all persons who are discusse of purchasing a villa site in a healthy location to examine this property and plage for themselves. Free railrout disclose who are discussed purchasing a villa site in a healthy location to examine this property and plage for themselves. Free railrout disclosured on appreciation by the oil and o'clock traits of the Harisma Rail out, also inhogants in the property and fill particulars can be obstituted on appreciation of the Mariana and full particulars as the obstituted on approve to J. W. Harisma, Na. 3 Neasuest, or the auchimory, No. 4 Walker.

The HEET PLANOS in THE WORLD.—T. Gilbert

THE BEST PLANOS IN THE WORLD.-T. GILBERT A Co's Pianes, with iron frames and circular scales are acknowledged to be the best in the world. There is a sample one at the Crystal Place, and it was golden opinions from victors.

Horack Waters (Sole Agen). No Jil Bradway.

The great Plano and Music Escablishment.)

N. B.—Second-band Planos at bargains.

One Thousand Dollars reward will be paid by the subscriber, upon competent evidence being produced that the Feriance Salamander Saria (Gayler's patent) have ever falle in preserving their contents from fire or burglars. Safes of all size for sale at the Depth, No. 102 Pearlat, one door below Maiden-iane by Robert M. Payrick. Manufacturer.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALES-ROOMS! GHT SPACIOLS SALES-ROOM
TERREDONS Bargains in Carpeta
At Hiram Anderson's
At Hiram Anderson's
Immense Assortment
Annisster, Turkey, Perdal
Velvet, Mossic and Brusseis
Three-Pip and Ingrain Carpets?
Mossic Rugs and Table Covers
Gold Window Stades;
Floor Oil Cloths 1 to 8 yards wide!

CARPETS .- W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapestry 3-ply and liggals Carpeta with most celebrated English makers. Their stock is complete, and the prices of best Velvet from 12 to 16, Tapestry 8, loss do 11) per yard. Oll Cloths and all other goods equally I.w. 20 per cent. less than any house that does not import their own goods.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448

CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have received and are now opening their fall style of rich and elegant Carpetings, imported expressly for city trade, contacting of rich "Boursies" appet, (in one entire carpet Medalum, Center and Landscape F - T. surpassing any carpet ever in this country, be calling Vel. Moquet, Azminster Tapestry and Brossler Carpeta, at dail grades a cappet (arpeting, smally found in Carpet Storts, 4 mo, Oil Cloths in secul variety, for sale on the most librariet area. NOTICE .- A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academy, No

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory

for these articles is removed to No. ES Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the lest accommodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly invented Wiss and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor. Strangers visting the city are invited to PAGE's Dispersectype rooms, comer lithest and fithers, where litemesses erranted equal to any are taken at less than half the Broadway

CAUTION TO MANUFACTURERS OF INDIA RUBBER, CUTTA FARCHA &c.—Whereas, John Rider, of the City of New-York, has procured a part of the United States for an allocard improvement in the procuss of manufacturing guits perchas for an allocard improvement in the procuss of manufacturing guits perchas for wilcanization, by a process of healing it before vulcanization, and whereas, the subscriber has been informed that the said John Rider and his brother, Wim Rider as Tresident of the North Americas Guita Percha Co. organized under said Rider's patent, are endeavoring to make sales of the stock of said company, and of interests to or of rights to use and allocal improvements, and other experientations that purches set of the stock of said company and the new understall Rider's patent, will acquire by said purchase or iteress the right to use my patential process of vulcanization without liability to me as infringers. Now, therefore, lest my aften medical becomes from me, and unless informed process of vulcanization without special increas from me, and unless informed percentage of the subscriber of the vulcanization to purchase intrests in or under said Rider's patent, and make themselves parties to an intringenent open my patent for the vulcanization of caso tichour, granted dune 13, 1944, and released Dec. 25, 1942. I berely caution all persons and give notice that the purchasers of the work of said North American Guita Percha caming process in the manufacture of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, render the unsubscience of guita percha without special factures from me, r CAPILON TO MANUFACTURERS OF INDIA RUBBER

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-I per-SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I peceive that Elea Rowe, Jr., is advertising himself as phientee of it Original Sewing Machine, and claiming that all who are muchin having a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are responded to the control of the period of the control of the proceeds of the Passen Office show Howe was not the original at all the control of the Passen Office show Howe was not the original of all of the control of the period of the Passen Office show Howe was not the original at the control of the control of the control of the point. I do not haven the needle with the eye mean the point. If was not haven the making the interlocked sinch with two threads an of common use. These things which form the essential base of Sewing Machines, were first invented by me, and were combined good operative Sewing Machines which were used and extensive exhibited, both in New York and Baltimore more than 19 years before Howels patient was granted.

good operative on his New York and Baltimore more tone.

Gore Howe's patent was granted.

By law no other person than myself could, or can, have a valid
partit upon the eye-pointed needle and shuttle, or any combination
of them. The proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I

of the proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I

of the proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I

of the proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I By law in other person and medic and shuttle, or any combination of them. The proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measures, as soon as adverse circumstances would permit, to enforce my rights by applying for a patent for my original investion. I am by law cutified to it, and in due course no doubt well get it. In that case. Howev's license will be no protection against my just claims; and a healt them ask, and times upon, a just compensation from all who are my invention. All who feel an interest in this subject can, by calling on me, receive the most satisfactory orthogon that I was the first and original investor of this Swing Machine.

Walter Hunt. No. 115 Charles-st., N.Y.

SEWING MACHINES .- We depend for success upon SEWING MACHINES.—We depend for success upon the cautions exercise of the public judgment. The best machines only cin secure continued approval. From the inferior machines leng before the public, which use twice too much thread, and bead it into the seam in a bard ungainly cord, down to the very latest sugments selectable, which takes one sitch while a good machine takes four sitches, all are infective. Sinatur's Machines and, none other, do all hinks of work perfectly and to general satisfaction. Office of exhibition and sale, No. 328 Breadway.

CEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or using Sewin, Machines having a needle or needles with an eye near the polist, are hereby cantioned against infringing my Original Fasion, granted Seye. In 1846, as all infringers with held responsible according to law. The following persons are themsel to namifecture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Fasion, the fitters. Whenter, Wilson & Co. Oriver, Raters & Co., be American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Barthoff, of New York, Nichola & Bliss and J. A. Lerow, of Boston; Masses, Wooldreige, Keene & Moore, Cynn, Mass., and A. B. Hown, of N. Y. Elliss, Rower, Js., Patenties of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 308 Breadwill, Active York, and No. 38 Hanover at, Boston.

Sept. Eth. 1853.

To Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding edstrain &c. would do well to call at M. William's old established warrooms, No. 150 Challamed, connect of Malberges, where are be found the baryon amortment of articles in his time ever-sidered DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his

patients from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at his office. No. 50: Broadway, where can be procured he "Treatise on the Eye," price 50 cents. Artificial Eyes inserted without the slightest pain, which more exactly like the usuard eye, and resemble it in color and expression.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Finshing near New York, offer for sale a large assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden rare Ormanisms IT, as and Sarubs for the avenue, hwn and cemetery Roses for the pleasure grounds; with Grare Vines and Evelor Plants for greenhouse culture.

A NEW SONG.—Just Published, "The Dying Words of Little Kety: Or. Will He Co.ms." Written by Solon Rounsson author of the original story, published in The Tribune, composed by Honace. Waters, author of The Mother's Vow, &c. averaged by Thomas Barker, with a beautiful vigence, illustrative of the original story, published in The Tribune's ownering with Little Katy. Price 35 cents. Published by Honace Waters, No. 320 Broadway, the great Fune and Music Establishment.

which reach them frequently, that certain purioss (some of whom seed placing their own states on the purcels they put up) instant the Creton Mills have and peologic of Flourise closely as to deceive the anaberrant, and over the cardions occasionally, small by using they closers its difference between the genuine and the initiation. H. & D. would, therefore, observe that their mone and address are printed on every package, which seems to be the only security to the pather-for in examining a number of complaints, the fine provides be seen one of the initiations. They have recently placed ances copyrighted label, printed in red, on the 6 th packages of their Patent Self-Railing Floor, to distinguish them from the limitations.

lier, by emdirg a note through any Pos supplied with even a single package. Hacken & Storing.

Graco Mills, No. 21 Charry S., 2 or Pikes

Le Do you want a l'arm worth \$24,000 for \$1 Together with fur Admissions to the ground for the form of the power of the form of the form of the first with fur Admission of the form of the form of the form of the form of the further of the first Admissions to the fir

MELODEONS.-S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Meledeems are tuned in the squal temperatural—the harmony is as good in the remote keys as it is to the common—the only Melodica see tuned and are unquestionably the best. To said some parties mentally payments taken mentally payments taken Market Sole Agenti, No. 313 Broadway.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE .- Price 25 cents a box. WHY DON'T YOU THY SPALDING'S PREMIUM

> Lyon's celebrated KATHAIRON for the Hair, Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

The useful and agreeable are beautifully blended Let The uncertain and agreeance are occasionally occasion to Davis's fivergroup, which cleaners the scale and imparts a fine healthy gloss to the hair and emits a delightful fragrance. Only 25 cents per bottle. Davis's Kanergan, eclebrated for restoring ray main to its original color, without the sid of dyes, warranted. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by William Davis, the investor, No. 53 Lethowst, one door from Granded. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Chickener & Co. 81 Barchayer. Cook & Co. No. 273 Washingtoned; Range, Nos. 68 Hudenment, and 671 Minters. Online, No. 127 Bowery, at a by Davigs's end is reference generally.

The an aliest insect that we tread upon in corporal embering teels a pang as great As when a giant dies."

**The So says Cowper. Gammon! Who would be fool enough to spare the hed-burgs reaches and anie! Away with newhole scathility! Buy Lyco's Magnetic Powier and Pills and see pointing the treatment of the annoyance of insects, rata and mice. De-

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE .- The colors of the raindent book well in the Hair, and set many Hair Doos are any to either there. Cristadono's Hair Dye, on the other land, set a, in a moment, a firm, unchangedide, natural and beautiful k or brown, and only requires to be used at long-intervals. Man-tured, seld and applied at Christadono's No d'Actor House.

For Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of Berrar's Chevicuatorique. This wonderful preparation area like a charm open the helf causing it to grow when everything else had failed. One application will prevent its falling out. Try in Price, 25 cents a bottle. Sold every where. Principal depot Barrar's Lanies' Hall Pressing Scioon. No. 430 Broadway.

BOUDOIR PIANOS.-These beautiful Pianos are admirably adapted for small rooms. Cottann & Cottann, of London have hitherto carried the paim, but Gillerin's Bondois are now equal, if not appear to them.

House Warms.

No. 331 Broadway, the great Plano and Music Er ablishment.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITY REFORM .- CITY RE. FORM MERTINGS AND NOMINATIONS—At an adjourned meeting held at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Office, at the corner of 3d-av, and 5th-at, by the Seventeenth Ward Reform Association, on the even, ing of the Itah day of Cotober Inst., 15th, the following Charter ticket was unanimously scopled, as the macination of candidates for the

For Aldermon-ABRAHAM TURNURE. Conveilmen.

XLVIth Dist.—Thos. F. Jeremiah. XLIXth Dist.—Jas L. Stewart

XLVII(h Dist.—Henry Høys. Lth Dist.—John D. Clute. XLVIII(h Dist.—John N. Reynolds Assessor - ISAAC WARD. Constables.

Varnum S. Mills, Benjamin S. Metritt. School Commissioners. Wm. Hibbard, Johan.
Wm. J. Todd, Henry A. Bogert
School Inspectors
Robert Lane.
School Lane.
School Inspectors
Robert Lane. Jonathan H. Ransom Henry A. Bogert

School Impactors

Wm Wallace, Robert Lane,
This ticket is one eminently calculated to metain Mr. Flagg in his present position as Controller of the City—to eradicate the misman-sement of our city efficials—to cheek abuses, and to furnish our citizens with intelligent, bonest, and capable representatives for the Sevent enth Ward at the coming election. There was much enthusiasm manifested on the occasion of the nomination. Several speeches were made. The City Reformers of the Seventeenth Ward will do their part at the coming election to busers success. It was resolved by the meeting to publish this ticket in all the daily papers.

The For those who are prepared for customers from adjoining counties and States, brought hither by steamboats, gallroads, &c., now is the time to invite them. If can be done conveniently and safely through the Agency of V. B. PALMER, who is ampowered by the proprietors of the most which primaled papers of the whole region whence costom is desired, to receive and receipt for advertiseness and subscriptions. Handles a challes of the papers of the properties of the papers of t

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW will take place on the 19th, 20th and Tlet of October, inct. at Hamilton square, on a ten-acts log grated by the Corporation to the American Institute for the express purpose. The Square lies between the 5d and 4th ava, four miles em the City risk! Estiroed cars and omnibuses pass the square continually, throughthir day. Passenger can go and come at pleasure. Fare on the rank five cents. It is expected that this Fair will be the greate hiddeline, and present the largest variety, number and quality trees. Horned Cattle. Shrem, Swine and Poultry, of every ager calabilitied at any one time in our State. Admittance 25 conts.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whenever is intended for insertion most be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a government of this root faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribane for European circula tion will be issued TO MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Arabia salls from this port To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

Whatever miscellaneous correspondence the Secretary of the Treasury may carry on hereafter, we predict that his epistolary relations with Collector Bronson will be characterized by more reticence and discretion than he has hitherto evinced. The reply of that gentleman to the late manifesto on appointments to office will be found in our columns this morning. As a matter of course, the Collector has greatly the advantage of his official superior. This letter is both dignified and pungent, moderate in style, but scathing in substance. Though it must damage the glory of the Secretary, it will cause its writer to be more than ever respected by manly, independent and plain-spoken men of all parties

We also publish Mr. O'Conor's reply to The Washington Union, which will be read with interest scarcely less than that of the Collector.

The Vermont House of Representatives have at Slave Democracy.

HOW TO DEPLETE THE TREASURY-THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

In the last four years we have sold bonds abroad to the

extent of not less than one hundred and fifty millions. and if we add to this the floating debt, liable to be recalled at any moment, the whole cannot be less than one hundred and seventy-five millions, for which we have received cotton and woolen goods. lead, iron and other commodities that we should have made at home. Taking the duty at an average of 25 per cent, it follows that the treasury has received not less than forty-four millions from the sale of bonds, being sixteen millions more than the present surplus. We know, however, remarks on Mr. Tresscott's diplomatic farrago. To that bonds can no longer be sold, and that revenue from that source is at an end. We know, too, that cotton is steadily declining, that the markets are every where clutted with cotton goods-that manufacturers are working short time, or closing their factoriesand that there exists good reason for believing that the price of this season will be, at least, eight, and perhaps ten deliars per bale less than last year, and at even eight dollars, the difference on the to the time that "individualism" is accepted as a truth crop would be twenty-six millions of dollars. To make instead of great man-ism in South Carolina, she will resome amends for this, we have an increased demand for | main miserably in the rear even of such new States as grain, of which we have not very much to sell, but if Ohio and Indiana. We consider Mr. Trescott's letter we admit an excess export of ten millions, it will leave execrable-opposed to the vital dignity of the republic.

vet to be provided for. What, then, is our position' We owe from three to thing was praised in a press of this latitude

TW HECKER & BROTHER, finding, from complaints | four hundred millions in bonds, and not only can sell no more, but are liable to have large quantities returned on us for sale. We have many millions of foreign capital in Wall-st, and elsewhere, sure to be recalled whenever they shall be most needed. Our cotton erop will yield for less than did that of last year, and the scarcity of food in Europe, must tend inevitably to a reduction of the prices of tobucco. Our means of purchase are thus declining, and yet our purchases are daily in. creasing, with an absolute certainty that's continuance in that direction will end in a convulsion that must in a great degree cut off the sources from which the treasury is now supplied. In this state of things it is, when public and private revenues are dependent upon the hazard of the die, that it is proposed to reduce the duties, and increase our dependence on foreign manufacturers, with a view to deplete the treasury, likely so soon to be depleted without the Secretary's aid. Every movement in that direction must tend inevitably to din hish confidence abroad and at home, and to hasten the arrival of the convulsion that is certain to come under the present system. What is needed everywhere is confidence in the future. Let us have that, and furnaces and mills will be built. Build furnaces and prove that the amount of bonds is not to be increased, and they will again be sought for in Europe. It is, therefore, to the interest of all-holders of city lots-builders of rends and speculators in bonds, as well as ship owners and manufacturers, that we should adopt a system that will deplete the treasury by gradually lessening the amount going into it. It will be said that this is a slow process, but that is its great recommendation. When a railway train is in full cootion and is suddenly arrested the stoppage not only croshes engine and cars, but it destroys life. When, on the contrary the brake is skillfully applied it is brought to a standstill without injury to property or life. We need the brake, and that is what would result from the adoption of a policy that would tend to make our revenue system stable and to revive confidence, now so rapidly disappearing. Rapid movements are never safe ones. In 1:36, we distributed suddenly a large surplus, and ruin was the result, and such would be now the case. Place the twenty-eight millions now in the treasury at the command of Wall-st., and stocks would at once rise so much as to cause the return of large quantities from abroad, and thus would be created a demand for gold that would, in a short time sweep off nearly all that is held in the sub-treasuries here and elsewhere-and the only effect of the operation would be that the Government would then be as dependent upon the casualties of the moment as are now the speculators in railroad bonds. No! The surplus has accumulated so gradually that its effects have been almost unfelt. Let its distribution be equally gradual. that it also may be unfelt. The skilful engineer who desires to empty a dam, does not commence by breaking down the walls, but by making a small hole through which the water may gradually pass away. Let us now adopt any other course, and we shall only hasten the arrival of such a revulsion as that we witnessed a few yearssince. At the date of the adoption of our present system,

we were told that it was to give the nation a higher stand among the communities of the earth, but the tendency to failure, in this respect, seems to be even greater than in regard to prices, which were to be lowered, and yet are almost, if not quite, all higher than they were under the tariff of 1842. We know well that the man who is in debt, lies always at the mercy of his creditors, and that if he could place himself in a situation to exercise influence over the movements of others, he must first place himself in a position to enable him to act freely and independently in regard to his own; and certainly, our tendencies are not now in that direction. While consuming less, per head, of the commodities required for the convenience and comfort of the people, we have been, and are, piling up a heap of indebtedness, requiring for the payment of interest alone, more than twenty, and perhaps even twenty five millions per annum: or more than the whole export to Europe from the States north of Mason and Dixon's line. The existence of this debt places the country at the mercy of capitalists abroad, and in case of the occurrence of any circumstances rendering necessary preparation for war, the government would find itself paralyzed, because such occurrences would be sure to be followed by the transfer here, for sale, of large quantities of our bonds, and our power to pay for foreign merchandise would be so largely diminished that the revenue would fall below the ordinary peace demand. It is right in time of peace to prepare for war, and it is worthy of the consideration of the Secretary whether that course should not now be followed, not by the creation of fleets and armies, but by strengthening the condition of the country so as to enable it at all times to prove to the world that while anxious for peace it is always ready for war in support of its rights, or in defence of its interests. The larger the foreign debt the weaker must be the nation, and the less must it be capable of self-defense. Weakness incites aggression, and it may be feared that such will be the result of a policy under which foreigners are hourly acquiring greater control over our movements. Great power and heavy indebtedness cannot coexist, in either individuals or nations. If our readers doubt this, let them look back to the low condition of this country in 1812, when we were begging for leans throughout Europe. But a few years previously we had presented to the world the extraordipary speciacle of a treasury so overflowing with revcaue that we were compelled to divide its contents among the States, and yet it proved to be only the precursor of a bankrupt treasury. We are now in the same situation, having a great surplus, and whether it is to be followed by individual and national bankrupicy, thus completing the parallel between the first and second cycles, will depend much upon the Secretary of the treasury-and upon his action in the case now before him, will depend the decision at the close of his administration, whether he is to be ranked among statesmen or among mere party politicians as is now the author of the tariff of 1846.

From 1828 to 1842 was a period of fourteen years, last elected a Speaker, Horatio Needbam, Free Dem- during which the country passed from protection cerat, having been chosen by the votes of the Free and through British free trade to protection. A similar period from 1842 will bring us to 1856, and if we may judge from present appearances, the country will, by the close of this cycle, and within the period of the Secretary's administration, be fully prepared for the repudiation of the fraud of incidental protection for revenue, and for the adoption of protection to the farmer and planter in their efforts to enable the artisan to take his place by their sides, for the sake of protection. One more lesson on the subject was needed, and that we are likely soon to have.

It would be simply fair play on the part of The Charleston Standard to copy in whole, or in part, our make one single line of ours run the gauntlet of criticism-one line out of two columns-is not chivalric in our estimation. We did not treat Mr. Trescott sowe gave him the benefit of full extracts. It may be. and we believe it is so, that The Standard cannot understand the new truths of the North-of " individual-'lem" in contradistiction to the fogy interpretation and action of Government, but our host of readers do. Up mere than half of the diminution of the cotton crop to the progress of ideas, to the individualism of the citizen-and again express our surprise that such a

THEODORE A. WARD was nominated for the Assembly, last evening, by the Whig Convention of the Pifth Ward. Mr. Ward is principally known as an extensive manniscturer of strong beer, as a Member of the Assembly in 1854, in which body he particularly distinguished himself by voting to oust one of his Whig colleagues (Col. Snow) from his seat, because of his efforts to stay the devastating flood of Intemperanceand as a defeated candidate in 1852 for reelection to the seat he had disgraced the year before. We learn that that portion of the Whigs of the Fifth who are not exclusively devoted to the Rum interest, contemplate a movement for an independent ticket.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

OHIO ELECTION &c.

CINCISNATTI, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853. The Temperance ticket was defeated in this county by eco majority; and Medill, Dem., for Governor had 6,000 majority over both the Whig and Free Soil Candidates. Money is still tight here, and Flour sells at \$5 35

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853. The Hon. Horatio Needham, Free Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot to-day, by a vote of 119 to 85 for Grandy (Whig) and 2 for Bingham (Dem.). C. F. Davey (Whig) was elected Clerk unanimously. FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washisorox, Monday, Oct. 17, 1833,
The President has appointed Fisher Ames Hildreth
Postmaster at Lowell, Mass., vice Thomas P. Goodhue,
deceased, Mrs. Amelia S. Moderwell at Colambia, Pa.,
vice A. P. Moderwell, her husband, deceased, and Wm.
H. Crawford, Postmaster of Jefferson City, Mo.
The State Department has official information of Gov.
Vroom's arrival and presentation at Berlin.
The Navy Department has late advices from Commodore Perry's Squadron. He was on his way to Jeddo.

FURTHER FROM HAVANA-MARINE DISASTER. New Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. The steamship United States had arrived at that part with Havana dates to the 6th inst.

The Cholera was making sad ravages at Matanzas.

The Gaceta of Havana officially denies the report that conspiracy or any signs of disaffection had been discovconspiracy or any signs of disaffection had been discovered among the troops at Cardenas.

The schooner Northwester, bound from Wilmington, S. C. for New York, with a cargo of mival stores, was

passed, capsized, at sea.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIS, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853.
At a meeting of the County Board this moraling, a communication was received from Messrs. Faunce and Smith two of the County Commissioners, stating that they had subscribed \$5,000,000 to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, and asking the concurrence of the Board. Mr. Smith is a new member, and only entered upon his daties this morn-ing. The subject was debated, but no definite action had STATE POLITICS.

POLITICS
POCOSKEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853.
The Dut-hess County Democratic Convention to day, was carried by the Seits, by more than two to one. A County ticket was nominated, and resolutions, indorsing the National and State administrations, &c., adopted.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ARBITRATION CASE. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1833.

The Arbitrators of the recent Telegraphic case in which those Kendall and others were defendants, has been connided, and the award agreed upon, but not yet promalization.

SINKING OF A STEAMER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853.

The St. Louis and Louisville packet Georgetown sunk at fand Tower, Mississippi. The boat would prove a total loss.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDECE.

Mr. Collector Bronson to Mr. Secretary Guthrie. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1853. Sin: The pressure of official business and confinement to a sick room have prevented an earlier answer

to your letter of the 3d instant.

You first state, in substance, that I have been under a pledge, which has not been redeemed, to distribute offices in my gift among different sections of the Democratic party, and then prescribe the course you expect me to pursue in future. You do not complain that my appointees are not proper persons for the places they occupy, or that they are not sound Democrats, sincerely attached to the principles of the party, and firm sup porters of the National Administration. But you think I have not properly regarded all sections of the

When Mr. Dickinson declined the Collectorship of this port, in April last, I was asked by several friends whether I would allow my name to be mentioned to the President for the place, and answered in the negative. I thought no more of the matter until two days afterward, when I saw in the public prints a tele-graphic dispatch announcing my appointment. I had Though that print is not in itself of great importance, yet two years before, resigned my place as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the intention of never again secepting a public office : and, grateful as I was for this new mark of confidence. I should have declined the appointment but for the high opinion which I entertained of the President and his principles, and the assurance of friends that he earnestly desired my ac-

When I accepted the place, I had never seen nor had any communication with the President, and o course there were no pledges between us, save such as may be implied between honorable men holding the like relation to each other. He had a right to expect that I would diligently and faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and maintain, in all proper ways, the princi les which restored the Democratic party to power long as I performed that implied obligation, I had a right to expect that his confidence in me would not be withdrawn. I have never complained that the President has not discharged his part of the obligation, and am not nscious of having omitted to discharge my own.

You tell me that the President and his constitutional ad sers stand pledged before the world to the principles and elicy Isid down in the Baltimore platform and the inaurural address, "and had reason to believe that all gentle men who consented to accept office under the adminis ration stood pledged to the same principles and policy I agree to that; and, though it is but an implied pledge, I admit its full force. But it proves nothing to the present purpose, for there is not one word either in the Baltimore latform or the inaugural address about distributing offices mong different sections of the party. If the President or his appointees are pledged to any such distribution, you nst look to some other document to find evidence of the ligation-some document which I have never seen

It may be inferred from the acts of the President, that he regards as eligible to office all Democrats who cordially united on the Baltimore platform in 1852, and are sincerely attached to the principles of the party, although at some former period they may have been out of the way. That is a proper rule. It is the one on which I have acted in making appointments to office-not because I was under any pledge to do so, but because I thought the rule just in itself. But your letter proceeds upon the ground that I hould go beyond the inquiry whether applicants for office are good Democrats now, and ascertain to what section they formerly belonged, and then make such a distribution of offices between the different sections that no one of them will have just cause for complaint. It is not only impossible to administer such a rule as that with success but the consequence of adopting it must be that we shall never have one Democratic party, united upon a broad basis of principle, but a mere combination of different sec-tions, held together by no better bond, than the love of office, and ready to fall to pieces the moment one section thinks itself aggrieved in the distribution

Notwithstanding what has been said I think it would be found, on a proper scrutiny, that the section which has so loudly and bitterly complained of injustice has received its full share of the offices which I have bestowed. It is unloubtedly true that more appointments have been made from one section of the party than from the other; and a single reason will be sufficient to show why it was proper to pursue that course. Most of the Custom House appoint ments for this port have always been made from the countics of New-York and Kings, in which are the three large cities which form a part of the port. In 1848 the Democratic and Free Soil votes in those counties bore the relation of more

than four for the former to one for the latter. From the not interfere with the exercise of your powers, and I true than four for the former to see the Whig Abolition vote. you will render the like justice to me. If you or an which went in the same direction. After making the prper allowance on that account, I think it safe to copolade that not more than one out of seven of the Deutscrais in these counties voted the Free Soil ticket in 1818. In this But I respectfully deny that you have any right to here view of the matter. I think it will be found that the Free Soil section is far from having just cause for complaint. I selections for office. have acted in this liberal manner, not because I was under any pledge, but because I wished to do what I reasonably could to promote the harmony and continued ascendancy

It is possible that I am mistaken in supposing that the Free Soil section has got its full share of the places; forin distributing the little offices in my gift, which have for the most part gone among the rank and file of the party. I have neither had the time nor the inclination to do much by way of investigating the antecedents of men who were appeared to be all right now.

"subject is a pure in reference to your remark upon the recent rupture of to the answer.

the party at Syracuse, that "the division could and ought "to have been prevented," it is enough for me to say that I not only had no agency in bringing about that divison, but I tried to prevent it. My counsel was not only given in favor of the united action of the Convention, but I sincerely hoped that harmony would prevail. If any Government officers are chargeable with what took placed at Syracuse, the burden must rest on those who were there-of whom three were from this City-and not upon the Collector, who Government organ, gave to the public, on the 27th at. was at home attending to the duties of his office.

I do not state these things by way of apology, for I have none to make ; nor by way of courting favor, for I have none to ask.

You speak of "the re-nion of the party in 1848, which remion was supposed to have been thoroughly comented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852. I ardently desired a reunion, if it could be effected upon principle. I never approved the mode in which the attempt as made to bring about that desirable end. I thought then, and think still, that those who had deserted the Demceratic standard in 1848, and thrown the State and National Governments into the hands of the Whigs, should, if convinced of their error, return again to our camp without exacting conditions, and should then be treated with the utmost kindness. The party would then have been strong, and we should have heard no more about sections. But a very different course was pursued; and the Free Soil leaders came back, so far as they came at all, under a league or treaty between them and a few leading Demoerats, with no stronger bond of union than an agreement to divide the offices. The arrangement was based upon no principle. The Free Soil leaders were left at liberty to adopt the course which they pursued; and, instead of again holsting the National banner, they marched into the Dem-ocratic camp with their own sectional colors flying, and thus became an independent element in the party. Indeed, your letter proceeds upon the ground that the party has all along been divided into sections; and consequently, that accounts must be balanced between them in the distribution of offices. All experience proves that such a coulition as was formed in 1849 can never be thoroughly cemented. Sconer or later it will fall to pieces. The cohesive power of patronage cannot long save that which has within itself the elements of dissolution. It is not, therefore, any matter of astonishment that the "reunion" was dissolved at the Inte Syracuse Convention. After the league of 1849 had been broken, and the two

sections had again become separate parties in form as well as substance, it became necessary for me, as a citi zen of New York, to make my choice between the two tickets which had been nominated. My reasons for preferring one and rejecting the other are before the public; and no one has the right to impute to me any other motives than those which I have avowed. I rejected one ticket because the nomination had been effected by means which no honest man could approve, and because the nominees had been brought forward by men who had been hostile to what I deemed the best interests of the State in relation to the canals. I approved the other ticket be cause the nominees were right on the question of State policy, and because those who supported it were "contending for the principles which restored the Democratic party " to power, and placed Franklin Pierce at the head of the Government." I presume there can be no objection at Washington to my maintaining now, as I have always done before, the principles on which the National Administration stands; and with questions of mere State policy, on must allow me to say the Administration has no right ful concern.

What consequences will follow the recent break in the party is more than I can tell; but I feel reasonably confident that if the National Democrats had a fair field, and the Free Soil Democrats were not fighting under false colors, their ticket could not get votes enough to help the Whigs through with their nominations. But we have no got a fair field. The Washington Union, while professing to speak the sentiments of the Administration, has thrown its weight on the side of the Free Soil ticket. It has undertaken to decide upon the regularity of our conventions, and to sit in judgment upon questions of more State policy. It takes the side of those who have once proved faithless to the party, and put the Union in jeopardy, and denounces those who have all along supported the principles which restored the party to power laborer with the Free Soil prints in this State, some of when it professes, without rebuke, to do these things as the organ of the Administration, much mischief may be dene. It matters little what disclaimers there may be in private circles, so long as there is no public declaration that the paper speaks without authority. However unfortunately the election may terminate, the responsibility will rest upon others, and not upon me.

Let me now notice the time, manner and motive of your

As to time. It was after the rupture and nomination of two tickets at Syracuse, and the two ratification moetings in this City; after the Collector had been denounced by the Free Soil leaders and presses, and the President had been called upon to remove him; after hungry office sookers and bitter politicians had visited Washington to mis represent and traduce that officer, and to whose clamors, as you well know, he never made any reply: after The on had taken ground against the ticket of the National Democrats, and in favor of the tickef of their opponents: then it was that you first discovered cause for complaint of any kind against the Collector. You had approved all his nominations with a single exception, and in that case the office was abolished. Down to the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. you had never intimated to the Collector, in any form, that you disapproved of his appointments, or of the manner in which they had been distributed.

As to the manner. You did not pursue the usual course and issue a circular laying down a uniform rule for the, ples and policy indicated in the Bukimore platform and in government of all Custom House officers having patronage to bestow; but confined your instructions to the port of New York slone. If the doctrine of the letter is a sound one, it is obviously proper that it should be applied in other places as well as here ; and it should regulate the conduct of all classes of government officers having patron age to bestow. Marshals Postmasters, District Attorneys and others, should act upon it in the selection of their deputies, clerks, and other agents.

I will here mention another fact of no little insignifi cence. The next day after the letter was written, it was fellowed by another requiring me to submit for your approval the names of all clerks proposed to be employed in the Bonded Warehouses and Public Stores. In this mutter you not only departed from the practice of all former Secretaries of the Treasury-who had left those appointments to the sole discretion of the Collector-but, so far as I have learned, you again departed from the usual course of issuing a circular to all the Collectors at our great ports, singled out the Collector at New York, and prescribed a new rule for him alone. These facts need no comment-they speak for themselves. As to the motive of this movement, let others judge.

This is, I believe, the first instance in which a member of the Cabinet has interfered with the discretion of a collector, marshal, poetmaster, or any other government officer having patronage to bestow, and laid down a rule for his government in the selection of his deputies, clerks, or other egents; and it certainly is the first instance in which a public officer has been instructed to go into an inquiry out sections, and see that a just distribution of offices was made between them. You have a right, by law, to give instructions on many subjects connected with the collection of the revenue, and such instructions it will be my duty to follow. But when you go beyond that, and under take to direct in matters which the law has confided to my

discretion, no such obligation exists, As to some officers of the customs, the Collector has the right of nomination, and the Secretary the right of approval or rejection : and, as to the other offices, the po of appointment is vested in t'ae Collector alone. I shall leading of its sentences, taken singly, are rendered as class

other high officer of the Government, desired the apment of a particular individual, I need not say that would give me great pleasure to comply with the wish instructions for the government of my conduct in making

So far as relates to the mere dispensation of patros without regard to my responsibility for the acts of the per-sons appointed, I would gladly transfer the trust to another er. I have no taste for such matters, and my comfeetaspirations I have none-would be greatly promoted a some one else would perform the service for me. But the law and my commission have cast the barden upon a and I cannot surrender it to another without a dereliction of auty.

As you have given your letter to the press, saying "the ubject is a public one." I shall give the same direction

I am, very respectfully, your obediest acreant, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHALE, Secretary of the Treasury. From Mr. Charles O'Conor, United States District

- Attorney. A REPLY TO THE "UNION."

The Washington Union, in its assumed character of an claborate article censuring the course of July Bronson and myself in withholding our support free the second State ticket recently nominated at Syn-

It alleges, that in respect to appointments in this State, the general Administration had adopted the pallcy of dividing the offices in its gift between the Free Soilers of 1848 and the Democrats of that period, "to " a mode of obliterating all past schisms and divisions " of the party," and that Judge Bronson and myself, knowing this fact, had accepted the offices "tenlered" to us, under an implied promise that we would give our "influence and cooperation" in promoting the saccess of that policy. It asserts, also, that a political connection existed between us and the leaders of the late Free Soil faction, "from which we are enjoying "high official honors and benefits," sarcastically obsering in this connection, "how scrupulously conscien-"tious" we "now are" in refusing to continue the as-

Stripped of the verbosity in which, for unworthy purposes, the writer has clothed his out-givings, the charge fairly and distinctly stated is, that fraudulently conesaling our sentiments, and impliedly promising to aid the policy indicated, we led the President to intrust us with office, and that, having by this dishonest artifice secured a portion of the "spoils," we are now betraying his confidence.

Studiously insulting in its tone, replete with false hoods unsupported by even a shadow of plausibility, and deeply inculpatory as this article is, it would have goee down to merited oblivion, along with the many anonymous libels of the day, wholly unnoticed and unanswered by me, had no higher or better authority been vouched for its statements. The paper, it is true, claims to be the organ of the President; but it has never advanced that claim, except in a circuitous and argumentative form; it has never ventured directly to assert that it spoke by his authority, and as I knew that it was not his organ. I felt free to treat it as the hire ling of a nameless libeler.

Subsequent events, however, bave imparted to this charge a complexion which may justify me in giving it this public rejutation. A letter from the Hon the Secretary of the Treasury, to Greene C. Bronson, Esq., Collector of this port, bearing date the 3d inst., transmitted to him and other officers, and promulgated in The Union for general information, is now before the publie, commanding, as it justly deserves, almost universal at tention. That letter contains expressions which are gone rally understood as in some measure verifying the charge in question, and which, if read with no more than ordinary attention, would be likely so to impress even the most intelli-gent reader. Considering the high authority from which the letter emanates, it cannot be expected that I should be so regardless of my good name as to be still under the general belief of my fellow-citizens, that it confirmed the charge put forth by The Union, especially as the honorable signer could not possibly have intended so to be under

I will, therefore, show, in the first place, that the Hon. Secretary has borne no testimony in support of the charge; and secondly, that the charge itself is false and calamnions.

and secondly, that the charge itself is false and calamaious.

The H-m Secretary says to Judge Bronson:

"You are aware that to the principles of the Baltimore Convention, and the policy infimated in the Inaugural saderss, the President and his Constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon those principles and that policy, and had reach to believe that all gentlemen who concentral to secret office under the Administration, stood pledged to the same principles and policy."

The transfer recorded a state in the average tense, that

The letter then proceeds to state, in the present tense, that tinct sections of the Democratic party, and desires Judge Bronson to do justice to one of those sections by also recognizing it, and allowing it a share in his distribution of the Custom House appointments. It states that Judge Bronson has not hitherto acted on this principle, and has made the appointments generally from his own section. It further

speaks in the following words:

"As the President understands the principles avowed as
the platform of the party at Bultimore, all Democrate
who joined in upholding and carrying out the same verentitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of
the united party, and consequently eligible to official
station.

station.

"That all could not obtain office was manifest, and that "the distribution could not be exactly equal among the different sections of the party was equally certain. It the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section, and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President bimself, but by most of his appointees, is respect to the offices under the latter." the offices under the latter."

The quetation first above made from the Hon. Secretary:

letter, when read in connection with what follows con ing appointments, opinions as to the import of the Bahimas platform, and the intentions of the Administration, might very well, on a casual reading, appear to verify the charge in question: but a careful perusal and scrutiny will satisfy any one that it only asserts what no one would think of deing-i. e. that the appointers of the President were by the very act of acceptance, pledged to support the prince the Inaugural Address. The letter does not assert that either to Judge Bronson or to any other appointes of the Administration, it was ever, in any way or shape, infimated before his acceptance that he was expected to recognize distinct sections of the party, or any section of the party, either in appointments under him or otherwise. It does not asceri that anyone imparted to Judge Bronson, or to anyother appointee of the Government, the fact that there exists in the State of New York, or elsewhere, distinct "socilars." portions, factions, or divisions of the Democratic party, which it was the policy of the Administration to recognize in its immediate appointments or to require to be room-nized by its appointment; neither, to use the language of The Universamonymous article, does this letter assert, as that article does, that Judge Bronson, or any other appointed of the Government, accepted office under any plodge, promise or understanding, express or implied, that he would give his influence and co-operation in "promoting the success "any such policy, or, indeed, upon any understanding what "ever in respect to the configring of offices." Nothing of the kind could have been asserted with truth as it respects Judge Bronson or myself; and, as it neither is assets in could have been truly asserted, it is proper and deconstant say that the Hon. Secretary never intented to convey and such idea to the public.

Even truth itself may be stated in such a mauner, and under such an arrangement, as to deceive thereby "as auming the nature and incurring the guilt of felicited." Consequently, the adept in misrepresentation, rather that rick a direct untruth in his details, generally aims to wast out a false inference. The article is the Union is frankly upon this principle. Its author moves saward to his decaptive purpose with the wary tread of an habitaal a practised fairfier. As usual in such compositions (and reveral specimens are now before the public,) the das conrence of language is wanting, the regular sequence of idea deprated from, and the subjects under review, instead of being distinctly named, are described by an obscure or cumlocution, or by new 'comes of doubtful or ambiguous import. In this way many of the most important and mis